

Notes

1. Watson's Ferry is located a few miles above the town of Tranquillity on Fresno Slough, while Banta's was a depot of the Southern Pacific Railroad located west of the San Joaquin River.
2. Considered the most important irrigating enterprise in California in the 1870s, the San Joaquin and King's River Canal stretched a distance of 67 miles from the junction of Fresno Slough and the San Joaquin River to its terminus at Orestimba Creek in Stanislaus County.
3. Pillarcitos Dam on Pillarcitos Creek, holds the run-off of the northern Santa Cruz Mountains which would otherwise empty into the Pacific Ocean at Half Moon Bay, San Mateo County.
4. San Emedio Creek, an intermittent stream flowing through San Emedio [Emegdio] Canyon originates in the Tehachapi Mountains and flows into Buena Vista Lake.
5. Established July 1, 1857, on the Fall River, a tributary of the Pit, Fort Crook served as a garrison to settlers in Fall Valley, Shasta County.
6. Named after Major Pierson B. Reading, the fort was established in May 1852 on Cow Creek, six miles northeast of Anderson, Shasta County.
7. Conner's Ferry once crossed the upper San Joaquin River near Millerton. Today Friant Dam and Lake Millerton have inundated this location.
8. Fort Tejon provided a resting spot for travelers crossing the Tehachapi Mountains. Tejon Pass connects the southern Tulare Valley with the Los Angeles Basin.
9. The community of Knight's Landing was established in 1843 on the Sacramento River approximately 20 miles northwest of Sacramento and has served as an important shipping point for the northern Central Valley.
10. These lakes are now almost completely dry lake beds or farm land, as ditches and canals diverted the supplying flows of the rivers to irrigate farmers' fields.
11. Firebaugh's Ferry is located on the west bank of the San Joaquin River in Fresno County. Hill's Ferry was established on the San Joaquin River during the Gold Rush, ten miles south of Modesto in Stanislaus County.

12. Corral Hollow Creek is located in western Fresno County near Patterson Pass, southwest of the city of Tracy.
13. Alkalai, a soluble mineral salt, causes alkaline soils which are damaging to crops.
14. The clay present in adobe soils renders them impermeable, thus unsuitable for growing certain crops and liable to damage by poor irrigation practices.
15. South of Stockton in San Joaquin County, Moore's Landing is on the left bank of the San Joaquin River.
16. Summit Lake was once located southeast of Fresno, west of Visalia and directly north of Tulare Lake in Fresno County.
17. Situated at the confluence of the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers in the San Joaquin Delta, Antioch serves as a port town for Contra Costa County.
18. R. Baird Smith, F.G.S., (Captain of Engineers, Bengal Presidency) wrote *Italian Irrigation: A Report on the Agricultural Canals of Piedmont and Lombardy* in 1855 addressed to the "Honourable Court of Directors of the East India Company."
19. The waters of the Ticino River flow out of Lake Maggiore in the Italian Alps, in the northwestern corner of Lombardy, bordering on the Piedmont region to the west and Switzerland to the north. The Ticino is a major tributary of the Po River.
20. At Tornavento, west of Milan, the "Naviglio Grande," a canal, carries water diverted from the Ticino River to supply irrigation water to Lombardy. Canals of the Adda River, the second largest in Lombardy, utilized over 50 percent of its 6,540 cfs. flow (in 1855) for irrigation purposes. The Oglio River, also a tributary of the Po, originates in the mountains north of the Po Valley and east of the Ticino and Adda rivers. A canal at Torre Pallavicina took water from the Oglio to irrigate the valley.
21. Beginning in the northwestern provinces and running east into the Bay of Bengal, the Ganges (modern Ganga) River constitutes one of the great rivers of India. The upper and lower Ganges Canal system includes 8,299 miles of distributing canals providing irrigation water for the Ganges flood plain. The project was completed in 1854.
22. The Jumna (Yamuna) River, a tributary of the Ganges, parallels the river to the southeast, then gradually turns northeast through the Ganges flood plain and joins the Ganges at Allahabad, near the Hindu holy city Varanas.

23. Saharunpur is located along the Jumna River north of Dehli, at the base of the Himalayan Mountains. The Ganges River and Jumna originate in the southern flanks of the Himalya.
24. The Siwalic Hills parallel the Himalayas from Kashmir to Eastern Nepal. Mountain streams, which form the tributaries of the Jumna and Ganges, flow southwesterly from the Siwalic Hills.
25. On the west side of the Sacramento River in Tehama County, Red Bluff sits between the junctions of Dibble and Pine creeks, tributaries of the Sacramento River.
26. The Princeton ferry crosses the Sacramento River in northeastern Colusa County.
27. Colusa, the county seat of Colusa County, sits on the right bank of the Sacramento River about 50 miles upriver from Sacramento.
28. In the late 1840s General John Bidwell bought a Mexican rancho near the present site of the town of Chico, founded by Bidwell in 1860. Later he donated land from his rancho to establish the Northern Branch State Normal School, now California State University, Chico. Bidwell was a pioneer agriculturist and as state senator helped shape the early agricultural development of the state.
29. The Madras presidency covered the eastern coast of India from Cape Comorin in the south to the province of Orissa in the north. Above Orissa in Bengal, the Ganges River flows into the Bay of Bengal through what is now Bangladesh.
30. The Eastern Jumna Canal, which was adapted from a canal built during the Mogul dynasty, first irrigated the United Provinces in 1830. The British modified the 14th century imperial canals near Delhi to form the Western Jumna Canal. The Bari Doab Canal made use of a system built in 1633 on the Ravi River, a tributary of the Indus, by Shah Jahan, and was used to water the royal gardens at Lahore.
31. A tributary of the Indus River, the Saone begins in the Himalaya and flows in a southwestern direction through the northern portion of the Punjab before merging with the Indus.
32. Completed in 1884, the Sirhind Canal irrigates a tract of land south of the Sutlej River, a tributary of the Indus, northwest of Delhi in the Punjab.
33. The Orissa Canals formed a system of navigation and irrigation canals from the Mahanadi River at Cuttack down the delta of the Hooghly River which flows into the Bay of Bengal below Calcutta.

34. See Map 2, "Map of the Delta of the River Cauvery" for details.
35. The Rohilcund Canals consist of four systems in the Tarai region of the United Provinces in northern India.
36. The Agra Irrigation Works were part of 755 miles of canals, laterals, distribution ditches, and drains serving the area southwest of Agra in India's North West Provinces. The main canal at Agra allowed for navigation as well as provided irrigation water.
37. The Cauvery Delta is located on the eastern coast of India, on the Bay of Bengal, about 250 miles north of Cape Camorin. The mouths of the Kistna (Krishna) and Godavery rivers are within 50 miles of one another, emptying into the Bay of Bengal, about 600 miles north of the cape.
38. The mouth of the Guadalaviar River is at Valencia, along the southeastern coast of Spain.
39. Madrid, the capital of Spain, is located on the Manzanares River in the center of the country.
40. The Mediterranean port city of Castellon de la Plana is at the mouth of the Mijares River, approximately 50 miles north of Valencia on the southeastern coast.